WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, January 08, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
L9	L8 and @ad<20010416	122	L9
L8	l1 and (ceftiofur or cefipime or cefpirome or cefclidin or cefmenoxime or cefozoprane)	130	L8
L7	l4 and (ceftiofur or cefipime or cefpirome or cefclidin or cefmenoxime or cefozoprane)	122	L7
L6	L5 and l4	122	L6
L5	L1 and (ceftiofur or cefipime or cefpirome or cefclidin or cefmenoxime or cefozoprane)	130	L5
L4	l2 and @ad<20010416	404	L4
L3	L1 and (ceftiofur and cefipime and cefixime and cefoperazone and cefotaxime and cefpodoxime and ceftazidime and ceftizoxime and ceftriaxone and cefpirome and cefclidin and cefmenoxime and cefozoprane)	0	L3
L2	L1 and (ceftiofur or cefipime or cefixime or cefoperazone or cefotaxime or cefpodoxime or ceftazidime or ceftizoxime or ceftriaxone or cefpirome or cefclidin or cefmenoxime or cefozoprane)	486	L2
L1	cephalosporin and (antimicrobial)	2711	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Generate Collection

L4: Entry 7 of 404 File: PGPB Aug 1, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020103164 A1
TITLE: Kappa agonist compounds, pharmaceutical formulations and method of prevention and treatment of pruritus therewith

Application Filing Date (1):
20010313

Detail Description Paragraph (971):
[0641] The compositions are formulated as injectables, as oral and rectal formulations for systemic administration, and for local and topical administration as creams, aqueous or non-aqueous suspension, lotions, emulsions, suspensions or emulsions containing micronized particles, gels, foams aerosols, solids and other suitable vehicles for application to the skin, eyes, lips and mucosa, as suppositories or cream for vaginal administration, and as combinations with bandages, patches, bioadhesives and dressings. The compounds may be formulated in combination with other agents, such as local anesthetics and other therapeutic agents. The other agents may be mixed in the compositions are provided and administered prior to, simultaneously with or subsequent to administration of the compositions provided for the methods herein. Such agents include, but are not limited to: antibiotics, including cephalosporins, .beta.-lactams, tetracyclines, vancomycins, sulfas and aminoglycosides; antivirals, including acylovir; and antifungals including clotrimazole.

Detail Description Paragraph (1036):
[0704] Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers used in parenteral preparations include aqueous vehicles, nonaqueous vehicles, antimicrobial agents, isotonic agents, buffers, antioxidants, local anesthetics, suspending and dispersing agents, emulsifying agents, sequestering or chelating agents and other pharmaceutically acceptable substances.

Detail Description Paragraph (1037):
[0705] Examples of aqueous vehicles include Sodium Chloride Injection, Ringers Injection, Isotonic Dextrose Injection, Sterile Water Injection, Dextrose and Lactated Ringers Injection. Nonaqueous parenteral vehicles include fixed oils of vegetable origin, cottonseed oil, corn oil, sesame oil and peanut oil. Antimicrobial agents in bacteriostatic or fungistatic concentrations must be added to parenteral preparations packaged in multiple-dose containers which include phenols or cresols, mercurials, benzyl alcohol, chlorobutanol, methyl and propyl p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters, thimerosal, benzalkonium chloride and benzethonium chloride. Isotonic agents include sodium chloride and dextrose. Buffers include phosphate and citrate. Antioxidants include sodium bisulfate. Local anesthetics include procaine hydrochloride. Suspending and dispersing agents include sodium carboxymethylcelluose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone. Emulsifying agents include Polysorbate 80 (Tween 80). A sequestering or chelating agent of metal ions include EDTA. Pharmaceutical carriers also include ethyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol and propylene glycol for water miscible vehicles and sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, citric acid or lactic acid for pH adjustment.

Detail Description Paragraph (1088):
[0756] Solutions or suspensions used for local application can include any of the following components: a sterile diluent, such as water for injection, saline solution, fixed oil, polyethylene glycol, glycerine, propylene glycol or other synthetic solvent; antimicrobial agents, such as benzyl alcohol and methyl parabens; antioxidants, such as ascorbic acid and sodium bisulfite; chelating agnets, such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid [EDTA]; buffers, such as acetates, citrates and phosphates; and agents for the adjustment of tonicity such as sodium chloride or

dextrose. Liquid preparations can be enclosed in ampoules, disposable syringes or multiple dose vials made of glass, plastic or other suitable material. Suitable carriers may include physiological saline or phosphate buffered saline [PBS], and the suspensions and solutions may contain thickening and solubilizing agents, such as glucose, polyethylene glycol, and polypropylene glycol and mixtures thereof Liposomal suspensions, may also be suitable as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. These may be prepared according to methods known to those skilled in the art.

Detail Description Paragraph (1106):
[0774] Cephalosporins, such as 1-Carba (dethia) Cephalosporin, Cefactor, Cefadroxil, Cefamandole, Cefatrizine, Cefazedone, Cefazolin, Cefixime, Cefinenoxime, Cefodizime, Cefonicid, Cefoperazone, Ceforanide, Cefotaxime, Cefotiam, Cefpimizole, Cefpirimide, Cefpodoxime Proxetil, Cefroxadine, Cefsulodin, Ceftazidime, Cefteram, Ceftezole, Ceftibuten, Ceftizoxime, Ceftriaxone, Cefuiroximne, Cefiuonam, Cephacetrile Sodium, Cephalexin, Cephaloglycin, Cephaloridine, Cephalosporin, Cephalothin, Cephapirin Sodium, Cephradine and Pivcefalexin;

Generate Collection

L7: Entry 6 of 122 File: USPT Dec 10, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6492351 B1
TITLE: Kappa agonist compounds, pharmaceutical formulations and method of prevention and treatment of pruritus therewith

DATE FILED (1):
20010313

Detailed Description Text (805):
The compositions are formulated as injectables, as oral and rectal formulations for systemic administration, and for local and topical administration as creams, aqueous or non-aqueous suspension, lotions, emulsions, suspensions or emulsions containing micronized particles, gels, foams aerosols, solids and other suitable vehicles for application to the skin, eyes, lips and mucosa, as suppositories or cream for vaginal administration, and as combinations with bandages, patches, bioadhesives and dressings. The compounds may be formulated in combination with other agents, such as local anesthetics and other therapeutic agents. The other agents may be mixed in the compositions are provided and administered prior to, simultaneously with or subsequent to administration of the compositions provided for the methods herein. Such agents include, but are not limited to: antibiotics, including cephalosporins, .beta.-lactams, tetracyclines, vancomycins, sulfas and aminoglycosides; antivirals, including acylovir; and antifungals including clotrimazole.

Detailed Description Text (863):
Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers used in parenteral preparations include aqueous vehicles, nonaqueous vehicles, antimicrobial agents, isotonic agents, buffers, antioxidants, local anesthetics, suspending and dispersing agents, emulsifying agents, sequestering or chelating agents and other pharmaceutically acceptable substances.

Detailed Description Text (864):
Examples of aqueous vehicles include Sodium Chloride Injection, Ringers Injection, Isotonic Dextrose Injection, Sterile Water Injection, Dextrose and Lactated Ringers Injection. Nonaqueous parenteral vehicles include fixed oils of vegetable origin, cottonseed oil, corn oil, sesame oil and peanut oil. Antimicrobial agents in bacteriostatic or fungistatic concentrations must be added to parenteral preparations packaged in multiple-dose containers which include phenols or cresols, mercurials, benzyl alcohol, chlorobutanol, methyl and propyl p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters, thimerosal, benzalkonium chloride and benzethonium chloride. Isotonic agents include sodium chloride and dextrose. Buffers include phosphate and citrate. Antioxidants include sodium bisulfate. Local anesthetics include procaine hydrochloride. Suspending and dispersing agents include sodium carboxymethylcelluose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone. Emulsifying agents include Polysorbate 80 (Tween 80). A sequestering or chelating agent of metal ions include EDTA. Pharmaceutical carriers also include ethyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol and propylene glycol for water miscible vehicles and sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, citric acid or lactic acid for pH adjustment.

Detailed Description Text (915):
Solutions or suspensions used for local application can include any of the following components: a sterile diluent, such as water for injection, saline solution, fixed oil, polyethylene glycol, glycerine, propylene glycol or other synthetic solvent; antimicrobial agents, such as benzyl alcohol and methyl parabens; antioxidants, such as ascorbic acid and sodium bisulfite; chelating agnets, such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid [EDTA]; buffers, such as acetates, citrates and phosphates; and agents for the adjustment of tonicity such as sodium chloride or dextrose. Liquid preparations can be enclosed in ampoules, disposable syringes or

multiple dose vials made of glass, plastic or other suitable material. Suitable carriers may include physiological saline or phosphate buffered saline [PBS], and the suspensions and solutions may contain thickening and solubilizing agents, such as glucose, polyethylene glycol, and polypropylene glycol and mixtures thereof. Liposomal suspensions, may also be suitable as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. These may be prepared according to methods known to those skilled in the art.

Detailed Description Text (928):
Aminoglycosides, such as Amikacin, Apramycin, Arbekacin, Bambermycins, Butirosin, Dibekacin, Dihydrostreptomycin, Fortimicin(s), Fradiomycin, Gentamicin, Ispamicin, Kanamycin, Micronomicin, Neomycin, Neomycin Undecylenate, Netilmicin, Paromomycin, Ribostamycin, Sisomicin, Spectinomycin, Streptomycin, Streptonicozid and Tobramycin; Amphenicols, such as Azidamfenicol, Chloramphenicol, Chloramphenicol Palmirate, Chloramphenicol Pantothenate, Florfenicol, Thiamphenicol; Ansamycins, such as Rifamide, Rifampin, Rifamycin and Rifaximin; .beta.-Lactams; Carbapenems, such as Imipenem; Cephalosporins, such as 1-Carba (dethia) Cephalosporin, Cefactor, Cefidroxil, Cefamandole, Cefatrizine, Cefazedone, Cefazolin, Cefixime, Cefmenoxime, Cefodizime, Cefonicid, Cefoperazone, Ceforanide, Cefotaxime, Cefotiam, Cefpimizole, Cefpirimide, Cefpodoxime Proxetil, Cefroxadine, Cefsulodin, Ceftazidime, Cefteram, Ceflezole, Ceftibuten, Ceftizoxime, Ceftriaxone, Cefuroxime, Cefizonam, Cephacetrile Sodium, Cephalexin, Cephaloglycin, Cephaloridine, Cephalosporin, Cephalothin, Cephapirin Sodium, Cephradine and Pivcefalexin; Cephamycins such as Cefbuperazone, Cefinetazole, Cefmininox, Cefetan and Cefoxitin; Monobactams such as Aztreonam, Canumonam and Tigemonan; Oxacephems such as Flomoxef and Moxolactam; Penicillins such as Amidinocillin, Amdinocillin, Pivoxil, Amoxicillin, Ampicillan, Apalcillin, Aspoxicillin, Azidocillan, Azlocillan, Bacampicillin, Benzylpenicillinic Acid, Benzylpenicillin, Carbenicillin, Carfecillin, Carindacillin, Clometocillin, Cloxacillin, Cyclacillin, Dicloxacillin, Diphenicillin, Epicillin, Fenbenicillin, Floxicillin, Hetacillin, Lenampicillin, Metampicillin, Methicillin, Meziocillin, Nafcillin, Oxacillin, Penamecillin, Penethamate Hydriodide, Penicillin G Benethamine, Penicillin G Benzathine, Penicillin G Benzhydrylamine, Penicillin G Calcium, Penicillin G Hydragamine, Penicillin G Potassium, Penicillin G. Procaine, Penicillin N, Penicillin O, Penicillin V, Penicillin V Benzathine, Penicillin V Hydrabamine, Penimepicycline, Phenethicillin, Piperacillin, Pivapicillin, Propicillin, Quinacillin, Sulbenicillin, Talampicillin, Temocillin and Ticarcillin; Lincosamides such as Clindamycin and Lincomycin; Macrolides such as Azithromycin, Carbomycin, Clarithromycin, Erythromycin(s) and Derivatives, Josamycin, Leucomycins, Midecamycins, Miokamycin, Oleandomycin, Primycin, Rokitamycin, Rosaramicin, Roxithromycin, Spiramycin and Troleandomycin; Polypeptides such as Amphomycin, Bacitracin, Capreomycin, Colistin, Enduracidin, Enviomycin, Fusafungine, Gramicidin(s), Gramicidin S, Mikamycin, Polymyxin, Polymyxin .beta.-Methanesulfonic Acid, Pristinamycin, Ristocetin, Teicoplanin, Thiostrepton, Tuberactinomycin, Tyrocidine, Tyrothricin, Vancomycin, Viomycin(s), Virginiamycin and Zinc Bacitracin; Tetracyclines such as Spicycline, Chlortetracycline, Clomocycline, Demeclocycline, Doxycycline, Guamecycline, Lymecycline, Meclocycline, Methacycline, Minocycline, Oxytetracycline, Penimepicycline, Pipacycline, Rolitetracycline, Sancycline, Senociclin and Tetracycline; and others such as Cycloserine, Mupirocin, Tuberin.

Generate Collection

L4: Entry 1 of 404 File: PGPB Nov 14, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020169105 A1
TITLE: MATRIX PROTEIN COMPOSITIONS FOR WOUND HEALING

Application Filing Date (1):
19990226

Summary of Invention Paragraph (72):
[0067] The enamel matrix, enamel matrix derivatives and/or enamel matrix proteins may be used for the treatment of an infection caused by bacteria together with or without the presence of an antimicrobial. Gram negative bacteria to be treated with the active enamel substance could be cocci, such as Neisseria (e.g. N. meningitis, N. gonorrhoeae), and Acinetobacter or rods, such as Bacteroides (e.g. B. fragilis), Bordetella (e.g. B. pertussis, B. parapertussis), Brucella (e.g. B. melitentis, B. abortus Bang, B. suis), Campylobacter (e.g. C. jejuni, C. coli, C. fetus), Citrobacter, Enterobacter, Escherichia (e.g. E. coli), Haemophilus (e.g. H. influenzae, H. para-influenzae), Klebsiella (e.g. K. pneumoniae), Legionella (e.g. L. pneumophila), Pasteurella (e.g. P. yersinia, P. multocida), Proteus (e.g. P. mirabilis, P. vulgaris), Pseudomonas (e.g. P. aeruginosa, P. pseudomallei, P. maller), Salmonella (e.g. S. enteritidis, S. infantitis S. Dublin S. typhi, S. paratyphi, S. schottmulleri, S. choleraesuis, S. typhimurium, or any of the 2,500 other serotypes), Serratia (e.g. S. marscences, S. liquifaciens), Shigella (e.g. S. sonnei, S. flexneri, S. dysenteriae, S. boydii), Vibrio (e.g. V. cholerae, V. el tor), and Yersinia (e.g. Y. enterocolitica, Y. pseudotuberculosis, Y. pestis). Gram positive bacteria to be treated with the active enamel substance could be cocci, such as Streptococcus (e.g. S. pneumoniae, S. viridans, S. faecalis, S. pyogenes), Staphylococcus (e.g. S. aureus, S. epidermidis, S. saprophyticus, S. albus), and rods, such as Actinomyces (e.g. A. israelli), Bacillus (e.g. B. cereus, B. subtilis, B. anthracis), Clostridium (e.g. C. botulinum, C. tetani, C. perfringens, C. difficile), Corynebacterium (e.g. C. diphtheriae), Listeria, and Providencia. Other bacteria causing infection include Propionobacterium acne and Pityosporon ovale.

Summary of Invention Paragraph (74):
[0069] An antimicrobial to be used in combination with the enamel matrix, enamel matrix derivatives and/or enamel matrix proteins could be an antimicrobial that has an antimicrobial action through inhibition of cell wall synthesis, such as .beta.-lactams and vancomycin, preferably penicillins, such as amdinocillin, ampicillin, amoxicillin, azlocillin, bacampicillin, benzathine pinicillin G, carbenicillin, cloxacillin, cyclacillin, dicloxacillin, methicillin, mezlocillin, nafcillin, oxacillin, penicillin G, penicillin V, piperacillin, and ticarcillin;

Summary of Invention Paragraph (75):
[0070] cephalosporins, such as the first generation drugs cefadroxil, cefazolin, cephalexin, cephalothin, cephapirin, and cephradine, the second generation drugs cefaclor, cefamandole, cefonicid, ceforanide, cefoxitin, and cefuroxime, or the third generation cephalosporins cefoperazone, cefotaxime, cefotetan, ceftazidime, ceftizoxime, ceftriaxone, and moxalactam; carbapenems such as imipenem; or monobactams such as aztreonam.

Summary of Invention Paragraph (76):
[0071] Other antimicrobial drugs with action through inhibition of protein synthesis, such as chloramphenicol; other tetracyclines preferably demeclocycline, doxycycline, methacycline, minocycline, and oxytetracycline; aminoglycosides such as amikacin, gentamicin, kanamycin, neomycin, netilmicin, paromomycin, spectinomycin, streptomycin, and tobramycin; polymyxins such as colistin, colistimathate, and polymyxin B, and erythromycins and lincomycins;

Generate Collection

L4: Entry 19 of 404 File: PGPB Jan 31, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020013345
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020013345 A1

TITLE: TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE EYE CHARACTERIZED BY THE FORMATION OF METALLOPROTEINASE

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 31, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
BERMAN, CHARLES L.	NEW YORK	NY	US	

APPL-NO: 09/ 169660 [PALM]
DATE FILED: October 9, 1998

CONTINUED PROSECUTION APPLICATION: This is a publication of a continued prosecution application (CPA) filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d).

INT-CL: [07] A61 K 31/445, A01 N 43/40

US-CL-PUBLISHED: 514/330
US-CL-CURRENT: 514/330

ABSTRACT:

The instant invention provides a method of inhibiting the formation of metalloproteinase and its species, within the eyes of a patient inflicted with at least one form of retinitis characterized by the presence of metalloproteinase, through the administration of an effective dosage that includes an a tetracycline analog, its salts, conjugates or derivatives. In an alternate preferred embodiment of the invention the dosage includes at least one other therapeutic substance in effective combination with a tetracyline analog.